

...s commenced running three times a week. To leave Crawford's in Georgetown, Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M. call at DeWitt's hotel, in the city of Washington... to breakfast; thence thro' Upper Marlboro' to Annapolis, to arrive about 4 o'clock, P. M. The return route will leave Annapolis at 7 o'clock, P. M. and arrive at the city of Washington at 11 o'clock, P. M. A cross will go from Marlboro' to Magnolia every Wednesday after the arrival of the mail & return to Marlboro' the next day. Travelers included to the Eastern Shore of Maryland or Virginia, or the state of Delaware, can always be accommodated by ferry boats to Broad Creek or Kent's Island, where a good tavern is kept by Daniel Covington, and stage ready to convey them to Centerville, in Queen Anne's county, where it falls in with the line of stages running to and from Philadelphia and Easton. Mr. Covington, at Centerville, will convey passengers to any destination; he is in readiness a Hack for that purpose. Or they can, by crossing in a private ferry boat to his house, be accommodated with a stage to Easton, thence to the lower counties of Maryland and Eastern Shore of Virginia. The month of May next, an elegant steam boat, of 115 feet in length, 15 feet beam, now building by Fairbank & Benham, in Baltimore, the property of Reeder, on the most approved construction, low pressure, will fall into the hands of communication, it is intended to run twice a week to and from Baltimore and Easton, to touch at Annapolis going and returning. The fare through five dollars. All baggage to be placed at the risk of the owner thereof. Fourteen pounds baggage allowed to each passenger. R. J. JONES & CO.

...The above line is calculated to junction at Crawford's tavern, Georgetown, with the Western Mail from Wheeling and Pittsburg, a line of stages to the south.

...Notice is hereby given, That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of John Whitte, late of A. A. County, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to present the same with the vouchers thereon, to the subscribers, on or before the 30th day of April next, or they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of January, 1819. James Iglehart, Jun. admr. De Bonis Non.

...Information Wanted. A young man, of the name of CARLOS L. MALLO, native of Woodbury, Litchfield Connecticut, and then resident in Woodward of that place, and then to the Tanning and Shoe-making business, some, and has never been heard of since that period. He is living, 24 years of age, about 5 feet high, black eyes, and of a dark complexion. The object of this notice is to obtain information of his present whereabouts. Any person, therefore, who has any thing relative to this young man, will do an act of humanity, which will be remembered with lasting gratitude by his friends and relatives, by addressing to Mrs. Nathaniel Mallory, Fairfield county, Connecticut.

...WILLIAM E. PINNEY'S REPORTS, THE FOURTH VOLUME, published and for Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S STORE, Annapolis, Dec. 10.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

JOHN M. HENRY, Of Allegany County, GIVES NOTICE That he has ready for publication work styled,

'Ejectment Law of Maryland' The plan of this work has been arranged as to embrace, within a compass all the decisions of the courts of law deemed worthy of notice, relating to the title and location of land from the earliest period down to the present time. It also contains a summary view of the original land titles of Maryland, and the circumstances under which they were derived from Lord Proprietary, thence almost all our land titles derived. The work will be printed soon as a number of subscribers are found to defray the expense of it, it has been procured. The author takes this opportunity to give notice, that having, since he retired from the Bar, directed his professional pursuits more particularly to the land titles of Maryland, he confines himself to that department of the law, and not intending to engage in the litigation of the Bar, will counsel in all matters and controversies concerning the title and location of land in Maryland, Letters, (to be paid) directed to Young Green, Clerk of the Court of Allegany County, will be promptly attended to. Feb. 4

State of Maryland, Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, January 12th, 1819. On application by petition of James Iglehart, Jun. administrator de bonis non of John Cross, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law to creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer. John Gasaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

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JOHN RANDALL, & SON Have just made large additions to the Stock of

Seasonable Goods, which they have now for Sale at reduced prices; consisting of almost every article in the Woollen, Linen, & Cotton Line with Groceries of every description. Hardware, Cutlery, Ironmongery, & China, Queen's & Common Ware, Best Seasoned Lumber, Oats and Bran, Lamson's Beaver & Furred Hats, A large assortment of Fine and Coarse Shoes and Slippers, Herrings, Tar and Rozin, Verdigris ground & in lump; White Lead ground with oil, and dry; Chalk, &c. &c. Annapolis, Oct. 15.

BLANKS For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes, bills of exchange against Drawers, first, second, and third Endorsers, assumpsit generally. Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do. Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

CAUTION. Merchants, Shopkeepers, and others are requested not to deliver to any person or persons, on my account, any article whatever, unless by a written order from me. WILLIAM E. PINNEY, Feb. 11.

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXXVII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1819. No. 13.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price—Three Dollars per Annum. AGRICULTURAL.

From the (London) Farmer's Journal, Oct. 5, 1818. Idaho Manor-Farm, Sept. 24th, 1818. ON SALT, As a top dressing for Wheat.

was led to make an experiment with Salt, as a top dressing for Wheat, in consequence of what has been said on this subject, and so I have detailed in your Journal, a communication which was sent to your readers from Sir John Sinclair, on the 21st respecting it, which has fallen under our own observation. Last autumn I sowed a field of wheat on a clover which was dressed and treated exactly as an adjoining one, similar to that as to aspect and the nature of soil. After Christmas, one of them began to fail in many places, increasing daily; and about March, there were several large areas, which only exhibited a few stunted plants. A friend had given me about thirty bushels of salt, that had been collected from the sweepings of Irish pork. In April, I sowed this salt, and as nearly as I can judge, at the rate of three bushels per acre, all over the field where these failures were noticed. The effect was instantaneous—the bare spots did not increase—and those miserable plants that were left standing, began to recover; and finally produced as much and as good wheat, as an equal number of plants in any part of the field. I will not venture upon myself to say what was the cause of these particular ailments; whether they proceeded from wireworm, grub, or slug; or from unobserved noxious quality of the soil, in these spots. I can only refer to the case; and leave these considerations to others. But it may be unacceptable to your readers, to be further informed, that I, as well as every person on the farm, think the whole field put on a more luxuriant appearance, after the application of the salt; and that I was on the whole, extremely well satisfied with its produce; and with the quality of the wheat. WM. DEACON.

From the Federal Republican. COMMUNICATION. THE LUPINELLO. I observe by the proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Maryland, that a small quantity of Lupinello seed was distributed among its members. This plant is nothing more than Saint Foin, (Medycarum polyrhynch) a grass distinguished by the name of Holy Grass, or Eschette, very common in France and England, and was brought into fashion by the celebrated Tull, who cultivated it in drills and recommended it on his day as a plant much esteemed for improving land. The Saint Foin will be found on trial, in this country, to be a plant of no reputation, and not in any measure, as productive or as profitable to the farmer, as clover, orchard grass, rye grass or timothy. The writer of this communication cultivated it with great attention, Saint Foin, & regrets he cannot recommend it to any practical farmer, or scientific agriculturalist, for the goodness of its seed, or the value of its seed. He ceased to publish this notice of Saint Foin, in your useful paper, as it is only by free communication of facts and experiments, by persons who have cultivated what is now called Lupinello, that the true character of a plant, which has no merit only as a flower, can be known. AGRICOLA.

Agricola sends some of the seed of the Lupinello, or rather Saint Foin, to the Editors. The plant is not a Lupine. The seed sent is from Leghorn, and is of the same kind sent to Mr. Crawford.

Extracts from Sir John Sinclair's Code of Agriculture. The crops chiefly cultivated on chalky soils, are peas, turneps, barley, clover and wheat; and however much the soil is exhausted, it will produce Saint Foin. The improvement made by the culture of Saint Foin, is very great. Poor soils, not worth more than from 2s 6d to 5s per acre, for any other purpose, will under this crop, yield from a ton and a half, to two tons and a half of valuable hay. It is unfortunate that so useful a plant is not more extensively cultivated. The general idea is, that it will only succeed in chalky soils, or on land resting on limestone; but it will probably thrive on other soils, if they were manured with a large quantity of calcareous matter. The land ought to be in good order, and thoroughly cleared of weeds before the seed is sown; accompanied by barley or buckwheat, after two or three green crops of tares, turneps or cabbages. An early seed time ought to be preferred, as the end of February or beginning of March; for, in any weather it does not vegetate. When in its infant state, it is apt to be destroyed by the fly. Saint Foin is in general sown without being mixed with other grasses, though a small proportion of white clover is considered to be rather beneficial than otherwise.

From the Md. Centur. ON CHEMICAL AGRICULTURE. Mr. Editor— Sir, It has often been observed that the science of Agriculture is yet in its infancy; and it is little attention paid by the practical farmer to the chemical analysis of soils be a proof of this assertion. The fact must be admitted; the discoveries which are daily made of new and improved modes of ameliorating the vegetating qualities of soils, afford also a strong corroboration of what is said to be done in the increase of the produce of the land—or such discoveries the application of chemistry to agriculture is one of the grandest yet known. From the present state of chemical knowledge, and the rapid improvements making daily, every person of experience, I hope, will join with me in saying that it is impossible to be a good farmer without a knowledge of chemistry. In your son born to opulence—is he heir to an extensive tract of land, have him taught chemistry and you enable him to appreciate its real value, and turn every acre of it to the best account. Chemistry will teach him how to improve the cultivated parts of his estate, and by transporting and transporting the different soils, how each may be rendered more productive. The analysis of the soils will be followed by that of the waters, which rise upon and flow through them, by which means he will discover those proper for irrigation; a practice the value of which is sufficiently known to every good agriculturalist—that to occupy his own land he must of necessity be a chemist before he can be an economical farmer. It will be his concern not only to analyze the soil on the different parts of his farm, but the peat, the marle, the lime, and the other manures must be subjected to experiment before he can avail himself of the advantages which might be derived from them, or before he can be certain of producing any particular effect. The necessity of analysis to the farmer is evident from a knowledge of the circumstances that some sort of lime is injurious to land, & would render land hitherto fertile actually sterile—besides, a knowledge of the first principles of chemistry will teach him when to use lime hot from the kiln, and when slacked; how to promote the putrefactive process in his compost, and at what period to check it so as to prevent the fertilizing particles becoming effete and of little value. It will also teach him the difference in the properties of marle, lime, peat, dung, mud, ashes, salt, sea water, gypsum, &c. It will also teach him the properties of plants, why sugar is extracted from beets, mangle wortzel, maple, &c. as well as the sugar cane; and why different steps made for wheat and other seeds prevent insects from destroying them. It will teach him how to promote vegetation in general, and consequently what to prefer in all varieties of soil; a knowledge of the chemical properties of bodies will thus give a new charac-

ter to the agriculturalist, and render his employment rational and profitable.

Lavoisire cultivated 240 acres of land in La Vendee, on chemical principles, in order to set a good example to farmers, and his mode of culture was attended with so much success that he obtained a third more crop than was procured by the usual method, and in nine years his annual produce was doubled.

The goodness of a soil depends upon its being able to retain the quantity of moisture which is proper for the nourishment of vegetables, and so on. Now the retentive power of a soil increases with the proportion of its alumine, lime, or magnesia, and diminishes as the proportion of its silex increases.

To conclude, chemical research conduces to the knowledge of philosophical truth, and opens the mind to philosophical enlargement—accuracy of thought, more happily than almost any other species of investigation in which the human intellect can be employed; it will give you an idea of vegetable perspiration, plantation respiration, impregnation, circulation and glandular action—even the management of a garden may receive improvement from the cultivation of this science, as it explains the growth of vegetables, shows the different manures, and directs the proper application of them.

From the National Intelligencer. I think I can safely congratulate not only this country, but all the world, on the invention of William J. Lewis, a member of congress, from Virginia, for propelling boats of all sizes and structure, from a wherry up to the largest ship of war. This machine is more simple, and infinitely more powerful, I believe, than any hitherto invented—and however strange it may appear, tides and currents, instead of weakening, increase its active power. Such was the effect of an experiment made to day on the Titer with a miniature boat—many members of congress, as well as myself, have been gratified and astonished at this new and wonderful machine. Steam, weights, springs, horse, or manual power can be used according to the size of the vessel. It will answer for the sea as well as a mill pond. No wave can injure or destroy it.

A FRIEND TO GENIUS. Washington, Jan. 19, 1819.

From the New York Gazette. GRAND BALL. Last evening the Birth Night Ball was given at the City Hotel, by the Governor's Guard, commanded by Colonel Murray, which, for brilliancy throughout, beggars description. At 9 o'clock, General Jackson and Suite were announced. On entering, the General was saluted with a discharge of artillery from a miniature fort raised on the additional Orchestra, erected opposite the regular one attached to the building. The imposing effect of this new Orchestra, constructed expressly for the Military Band of the Governor's Guard, presenting itself to view the instant the folding doors of entrance are opened, cannot easily be described. The brilliant appearance of the company, the occasion on which they met, the auspicious day, the anniversary of the birth of now a departed Hero, graced with the presence of a living one, could not fail to excite sensations grateful to every Patriotic breast. We beheld a Military Association which, on being constituted a Patriotic Phalanx in defence of our country, honoured with the congratulatory visit of beauty, wisdom and valour, in the persons of the Fair Daughters of Columbia, many of our best Statesmen, and of our renowned in arms. The decorations of the room at so short a notice, was far beyond our expectations, and claimed our approbation; and though there were upwards of 700 persons present, participating in our feelings, we were well aware, that had the room been twice as large it would have been equally crowded; in order therefore to gratify those who could not procure admittance, we present them with the following description of

the Decorations of the Room, which we understand, were erected under the direction of that able artist, Mr. John R. Smith:

We begin with the new Orchestra opposite the entrance, which is raised about nine feet; from the two corners in front projected the regimental standards of the Governor's Guard, supported with their camp colours, drawn out so as to exhibit them to full view—the railing in front surrunded with a large American flag festooned—the supports of the Orchestra entwined with signals, the interstices forming a rack filled with arms, behind which was an avenue or passage for the company, the whole surmounted with an American and English jack fixed on spears and uniting in the centre. The larger Orchestra opposite was enclosed by two large British ensigns, commencing from behind the pier glasses, twelve feet each side, festooning to the rail, & round thence in swing meeting in the centre, the junction covered with an American jack; over the heads of the musicians was the national flag, with signal flag supporters—from the tops of the four larger pier glasses emanated the four regimental standards, 2, 31, 9th and 11th regiments; their respective camp colours being supporters; these together with the four pennants from the four corners of the room, and the new Standard of the Day, were curiously drawn out towards the centre of the room, appearing as if in a stiff favourable breeze for each thus playfully displaying their merits to the spectators. The difficulty of discovering how this was effected added much to its magical appearance, and formed a handsome contrast to those attached to the walls.

From the side of the same pier glasses issued, passing in full array, over the small doors, and festooned in the corners, four large flags of Spain, Portugal, Sweden and Denmark; from the other side of those pier glasses, opposite the entrance, issued two large American flags raised on spears, swinging over the elegant gilt chandeliers or brilliant lamp holders, festooning until they reach the united jacks over the new Orchestra, the several interstices being filled with fancy and signal flags; the whole finished with displaying three long pendants reaching all round the room, garland wise, hitching on every resting place that could be found.

The Supper Room was thrown open at 12 o'clock, and so numerous was the company that there was scarce room for the Ladies.—Over the head of this elegant table was a transparency with this motto, "In the midst of festivity, forget not the services and sacrifices of those who have enabled you to enjoy it—14th OCTOBER, 1780. 8th JANUARY, 1813." This was surmounted with a Bust of Washington, crowned with laurels. From the joy and hilarity that prevailed, we calculated on a complete exhaustion of the animal spirits in order to account for a certain flagging that appeared after supper; but to our surprise, there was suddenly displayed from the new Orchestra, with the swiftness of a telegraph or signal, a Flag, on which was the vivifying motto, "Don't give up the SHIP!" The effect was electrical—he Band struck up Washington's March, and the Ball seemed but beginning!!

The diffusion of light upon an assemblage the most brilliant we ever beheld; the taste with which the room was decorated with nearly two hundred flags, including those of almost all the nations of the world, combined with the military glitter of about two hundred gentlemen in full uniform, interspersed in the dance with the female beauty and elegance of the city, produced an effect of the most pleasing nature.

From the New-Brunswick Fredonian. MASON & McCARTY. Extract of a letter to the Editor, from his brother. Alexandria, (D. C.) Feb. 13, 1819.

My dear Brother, So many different, and in some respects, contradictory accounts of the horrid affair between McCarty and general Mason, have appeared

that perhaps a relation of it in a semi-official source would not be unacceptable.

This dispute between Mason and McCarty was of more than 2 years standing, and originated at the election poll in Loudon county, Va. McCarty, who, for the most part made his home in Alexandria, offered to vote. Mason observed that he did not consider him entitled to a vote. McCarty asserted his rights, and said that he would take the necessary oath to entitle him to an exercise of it. Mason then said, "If you swear you will perjure yourself.—Thus was the spark blown into a flame. A duel was expected immediately; but some difficulty occurring in the settlement of the preliminaries, they did not meet. A newspaper war then ensued; and after abusing each other in the most unbecoming manner, the contest was given over, each felicitating himself that he had proved his antagonist at the opposite of a gentleman, and a coward. Things thus stood, and the affair was expected to have sunk into oblivion. But the tortured feelings of Mason would not let him rest. On the arrival of Gen. Jackson and suite at the seat of government, general Mason repaired thither, to consult with his relation, Dr. Bronaugh, one of general Jackson's aids, as to the course proper for him to pursue. He had before Dr. B. the correspondence between himself and McCarty, and demanded his opinion who occupied the better ground. The advantage was given to McCarty. General Mason thenceforth determined on that fatal step which hurried him into eternity. Dr. B. was requested to write McCarty, who was in Virginia, and desire his attendance at Washington without expiating the object. McCarty being engaged, excused himself from compliance. A second letter was written, which induced him to start for Washington. On his arrival there, he was introduced into a room, where he met Dr. Bronaugh. The doctor asked him if he would fight general Mason. No reply being immediately given, the doctor repeated the question, and he said he had a communication to hand him from general Mason. McCarty then replied, "I will receive no communication from general Mason but a challenge."

A challenge was given—and, according to etiquette, McCarty had the choice of the mode of fighting. He proposed, therefore, that two kegs of powder should be procured, which they should stride and blow themselves into eternity. McCarty remarked that he was induced to make this proposition, from the belief that he stood no chance with general Mason in the ordinary way of fighting, as general Mason was a dead shot with a pistol, and he could not use one at all. After some consideration of this proposition, it was rejected as inadmissible, and contrary to the established rules of duelling. McCarty then proposed to fight with muskets, at the distance of ten feet! This was acceded to. Accordingly two muskets were procured, loaded with one ball each, and the combatants with their friends (cruelly abused epithet!) repaired to the battle ground.

Arrayed against each other, with all the ferocity of savages, their guns were brought to an order. Bronaugh then asked, are you ready? Silence being observed, which implied assent, the word was given FIRE! The guns were brought to the hip and fired—and my hand almost refuses its office while I write it—gen. Mason was precipitated into that awful eternity with all his imperfections, and this last blasphemous aggression upon his head! While McCarty, by a miraculous interposition of Providence, (for it can be nothing else) escaped with a slight scratch upon his arm. During all the preparation for this bloody scene, it was notorious what was going on, and yet—O everlasting shame on those whose business it was to attend to it—no steps were taken to prevent it. Numerous spectators lined the hills around, & beheld with stupid inactivity, the horrid contest. But I rest from this part of the subject. General Mason's body was conveyed to Georgetown, and from thence to his late residence near Leesburg, Va.

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